WITH TRADE. Prices at a Mexican Lunch Counter-Wages and the Cost of Living with the Bollars Worth About Fitty Cents-An Ameri-can Consular, Agento's Investigations.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. MONTERRY, Mex., Aug. 27.—Pirates on the high seas could hardly be a more dangerous senace to commerce between nations than this fluctuation of exchange between countries on different standards. Outside of a few money changers at coast ports, business men of the States hardly notice from week to week the variations in exchange between their country and Europe. But in the business relations between the United States and Mexico the changing difference between the standards is a matter of

What's exchange to-day?" goes with every morning's salutation between merchants in

"Silver's up." or "silver's down," is the commercial news of first importance.

The shrowd representatives of a San Antonio. Tex., jobbing house on his way back to the States from his midsummer round of the cities

of Mexico said:

Here's a variation of nine cents between the gold standard of the States and the silver standard of Mexico within two weeks. How is a man going o sell goods or do any business between the countries when he has got to make allowances for such fluctuations. When I sell a bul of goods to a Mexican merchant on elx months' time I've got to figure the prices high enough to save my house in the event that silver drops by one of those violent fluctuations sfore the day of settlement comes. The merchant has got to mark the retail prices on a margin sufficient to protect him against possible change. And so American goods must be sold in Mexico at two margins above legitimate profits in order to protect the American jobber and the Mexican storekeeper against these rapid up and down movements of the standards. The condition is simply ruinous to trade. People will not buy when prices are raised on them. My house may make a tremendone profit or barely save itself in a sale of goods on six months' time. That isn't the way goods on six months time. That isn't the way to do business. You might as well have a Chinese wall between two countries as these fluctuations. And this is what we will have on a vastiy greater scale if the United States goes to a sliver standard and Great Britain and the European nations continue the gold standard. I know what this thing of two standards means between Mexico and the States, and I don't want to see it in our trade with Great Britain and Europe."

Monterey is perhaps the most Americanized

and Europe. Monterey is perhaps the most Americanized of Mexican cities. It has added a lunch counter to its other American institutions. The traveller can sit on a stool and appease his hunger in as short order as he does in the States. Herewith is given the price list that those familiar with the quick-meal restaurants of the States may make for themselves the comparison between sandwiches on a gold basis and à la silver standard:

HIDALGO CAFÉ-MENU. Coffe, 12; Tea. 12; Milk, 10; Beer, 10; pint California Wine, 50. COLD DISHES.

ASSORTED DISHES.

15 Salidon.

15 Doughnuts.

15 Saratoga chips.

16 Oatheal and cream.

16 BANDWICHES. oid chicken half. 10 Ham 10 Roast beef.. Baked beans.... Hot dishes from 6 to 9:80, 12 to 2, and 6 to 8.

Porternouse steak ... 95 Bacon and eggs ... 2 Porz cuops 35 Scrambled eggs ... 1 Rutton chops ... 15 Poa hed eggs on toast ... 1 Bam and eggs ... 25 Fr.ed. eggs ... Try our hot cakes and honey, 15c.; French bread nd butter, 10c.

These prices are in Mexican silver, worth 50 cents on the dollar in American money.

One is very quickly impressed with the fact the product of the country a Mexican dollar is on a product of the country a Mexican dollar is a gold market at this lunch counter. If, on the other hand, the taste for something grown in the States must be gratified the Mexican dollar is equal only to an American half dollar. There is, however, a marked exception a gold market in the United States is costs twice as much here as it did before silver lost half its reach. Such is the case with coffee. When silver was at par Mexican coffee was sold for 10 cents and 20 cents a pound in States and sells for 38 cents and 44 cents and counter pays 12 cents for the cup of coffee which here. The pairon at the Mexican lunch counter pays 12 cents for the cup of coffee which he u-u for 3 cents at the lunch counter in the States. It while picking his cold chicken as the counter of colves on a shelf, its flads that it takes a dollar to purchase what costs 35 cents in the States. So with all of the imported taxtles; prices are from double to reble the flavores in the States. So with all of the imported taxtles, which he says is a big price for Mexica. His which has a significant of the same of the context of the same occoses receive from \$20 to \$35. The beds are made and the rooms cleaned by Mexican boys. They receive \$12 a month, while his Mexican cooks receive from \$20 to \$35. The beds are made and the rooms cleaned by Mexican boys. They receive \$12 a month, while his Mexican cooks receive from \$20 to \$35. The beds are made and the rooms cleaned by Mexican boys. They receive \$12 a month, while his Mexican is all in Mexican money. Like all Americans in the States who want to know all about the practical workings of silver in a silver country. This is his price of all the silver dollars in the silver country in the silver dollars in the silver dollars to silver in a silver country. This is high silver than the silver silver in the silver for the pas

n the bus	iness:	Fitzeimmor	as, who is	himse f
offee (pur	ched)			a pound
ugar	***** *****	***********		a lound
toe		********		a pound
otatoes	**********	************		a bound
lour	A	*** **********	7 a hundr	a Duanel
rackers (o		dai		a Fallon
inegar	**********	***********		a pound
olasses		10111110000000	\$1.50	no.taxable
Baking	powder 1	s 80 cents		a pound
ame agli	in the	States for	thound,	but the

thereby avoiding duty on it. The storekeeper took a sheet of paper and a pencil and showed the lady that if she had exchanged the American money which the baking powder in the States cost her for Mexican money she could have saved 10 cents by leaving her baking row-der in the States and buying the same brand at his store.

States cost her for Maxican money she could have saved 10 cents by leaving her baking row-der in the States and buying the same brand at his store.

If there is anything which ruffles the feminine mind more than the duty it is the exchange. Money is money to the average woman. The advance is money to the average woman. The advance sear has no use for two standards. Woman can empty her pocketbook fast enough with one standard. Gasoline stoves stand in a relation to the Mexican trade about like baking powder and a few other manufactures on which there is a rebate for export. When the difference in the value of the money is considered, they sell cheaper here than in the States. An American and his wife came into the consular agent's store and priced a gasoline stove. They were told that it was sold at \$40.

"Why." protested the lady. "I only paid \$27 for the one i got in Ballas, and it was precisely like this—the very same make, I declare.

The storekeeper laughed. So did the husband. They tried to explain the difference in money. They told the indignant lady that a stove for \$47 in American money.

"Oh, I don't care." she said to her husband. Mexican money is what you are paid in, and \$40 is too much for the stove."

Oatmeal retails here at 2 pounds for 30c. In the State the grucers sell 4 pounds for a quarter. Canned fruits, of which the plain people of the State che grucers sell 4 pounds for a quarter. Canned fruits, of which the plain people of the State che grucers sell 4 pounds for a quarter. Canned fruits, of which the plain people of the State che grucers sell 4 pounds for a quarter. Canned fruits, of which the plain people of the State che grucers sell 4 pounds for a quarter. Canned fruits for which the plain people of the State he grucers are in the groceries in Mexico. Butter is 70c. a pound weighing 21s pounds is priced at \$1.00. There is a high day good and case mere to fee a pound.

"In looking back to 1871," said Mr. Fitzsimmons, "to gather the material for the State sauch goods and cassimere. Sligh

They remain as they was at par."

The figures which Mr. Fitzsimmons gives are the retail prices of Mentercy stores. The largest hotel in Montercy, buying supplies in considerable quantities, pays \$6.50 per hundred-weight for floor, which would be \$13 per barrel; \$3 a bushel for potatoes, 75c. a pound for butweight for floor, which would be \$13 per barrel; \$3 a bushel for potatoes, 75c. a jound for butter, 25c. a pound for lard, 60c. a gallon for kerosene oil, 40c. a pound for hams, 10½c. a pound for sugar by the barrel, \$1.50 a busilel for corn, and 4c. a pound for corn meal.

Necesaries in the States become luxuries in Mexico, and wages on a silver basis are not calculated to tempt American labor to cross the Rio Grande.

THE LOCAL-OPTION QUESTION. Four Different Clauses of Licenses May Be Voted For.

ALBANY, Sept. 4 .- A number of complications have arisen in towns of the State where the local-option question was voted on at the last spring election as provided under the Raines Liquor Tax law. The law provides that the voters of each town may determine as to four different kinds of licenses. The people vote first on selling liquor over the bar to be drunk on the premises; second, on the sale of liquor in quantitles under five gallons not to be drunk on the premises; third, on the sale of liquor by pharmacists; fourth, on the issuing of hotel keepers' licenses.

The general provisions of the law are to the effect that any one possessing a first-class license—such as a saloon license—an dispose of liquor in any quantity to be drunk on or off the premises. But under the local-option provision, where a town votes, for instance, to grant a license of the first class named above, that person cannot sell according to the provisions of the second suidivision, or in other words to be taken away from and drunk off the premises. The question was brought to the attention of the State Excise Department through the result of the election in the town of Royalton, Niggara county where the election voted down all the county where the election was the second voted down all the county where the election was a county was a county where the election was a county was a county where the election was a county was a county where the election was a county where the election was a county was a county where the election was a county where the election was a county where

of the election in the town of Royalton, Niagara county, where the electors voted down all but the first of the four propositions mentioned.

A liquor seller to whom a license had been granted under the first subdivision of the local-option feature of the Raines law claimed the right to sell liquor to be drunk off the premises, under the provisions of the general law. That section of the law, however, makes an exception in case of local option, and the State Excise Commissioner decided against the Royalton liquor seller.

AIR MOTOR CLIMBS BILLS.

A Grade Test on One of the Third Avenue Company's Lines.

A grade test was made of the new air motors rd Avenue Railroad late on Thursday night. The company has had under consideration for some time the advisability of using air for the motive power on the Boulevard line, and the test was made on a portion of that line on Thursday night. One of the cars was run from the air-compressing station near Fort Lee Ferry, across town, returning to Tenth avenue Fort George. From there the motor was run back to 129th street, across to the East

Fort George. From there the motor was run back to 129th street, across to the East River, and then back to the compressing station. The officials of the road were agreeably surprised at the way the motor mounted the grades. On many of them the car was stopped and etaried again in order to show the motorman's perfect control of it. On the grade between 129th street and 135th street, which is the ateepest part of the line, the power was harely sufficient to propel the car to the summit. No attempt was made to stop the car on this grade, as it was deemed too hazardous an experiment.

The trial, although a success, clearly demonstrated that for the ordinary service the air cylinders would have to be considerably enlarged. At present the company has three air motors. Two of these make the regular trips of the 125th street line. The cylinders on the cars have to be recharged every third trip. To do this the cars are run into the depot, entailing two great a delay to warrant their general adoction until this difficulty can be obviated. The air motor company will put in a pipe line from the Boulevard station to the Fort Lee Ferry, whereby the cars can be charged as they stand on the street. The cable company will take no steps toward adopting the motors until more tests have been made by the power company.

NO FURTHER USE FOR FIRE ISLAND.

It Has Cost the Stat- \$250,000, and It Is Not Expected It Will Bring Over \$50,000. ALBANY, Sept. 4 .- 'The State's Fire Island property will undoubtedly be sold soon by the State. It was purchased in 1892 during the cholera scare for \$210,000, and since then the attendant expense of the State's ownership has increa-ed the State's outlay to \$250,000. The member of the State Land Board are of the opinion that the State has no further use for the property. as \$235,000 has recently been expended in improvements on Hoffman's Island, which will

provements on Hoffman's Island, which will enable the State's quarantine officers to fully cope with any such situation as arose during the cholera scare, which necessitated the purchase of kirelsiand. It is not expected that if Fire Island property is sold to private parties it will bring at the highest calculation over \$50,000. A syndicate has made an offer for the purchase of the property to the land Board. The offer has been made through State Health Officer A. H. Doty, under whose supervision the property now is. The State at present rents the property for hotel purposes, taking (wenty-five per cent, of the profits. It is not expected that the returns from this lease will amount to much. The State expends \$5,000 annually for the care and betterment of the property. ment of the property.

Civil Service Appointments. ALBANY, Sept. 4 .- The following appoint-

ments have been made from the State civil service eligible list: Miss Netty Reynolds of Springville and Miss Minnie J. Schwink of Salamanca as teachers at Thomas Asylum for Indian Children at Versailles.

Miss Florence J. Bigelow of Batavia and Miss Harriet Stephenson of Rochester as teachers, and Miss Lydia M. Bates of Batavia as matron in the State School for the Blind at Batavia.

Mayor Strong Commends the Street Cleaners Acting Commissioner tillson of the Street Cleaning Department received this letter from

Baking powder is 80 cents a pound, but the same sells in the States for 50 cents. This is one of the manufactures which enjoys an export rebate. By reason of this rebate it reaches the Mexican dealer at a wholesaic price less than it is put to the American storekeeper. A lady came into Mr. Fitzsimmons's store the other day and began to congratulate hersel on having beaten bun and the Mexican tovernment on a baking powder purchase. With much femining pride sheeted how she had bought it in the states and smurgled it across the Rio Grande.

DENNIS THOMPSON'S DEATH

POLICEMAN ROONRY ARRESTED FOR CLUBBING BIM. As Autopey Shows that Thompson Bled of

Policeman John Rooney of the West Thirtyseventh street station was suspended from duty and placed under arrest early yesterday. He is the policeman who arrested Dennis Thompson of 231 West Thirty-first street on Thursday night. Thompson died in the street on being recaptured after an attempt to escape. Rooney charged with having clubbed Thompson. According to his story, he and Policeman Drexel, while walking up Seventh avenue, saw three men scuffling at Thirty-seventh street They told the men to move on, and threatened them all with wrest if they created any fur ther disturbance. Two of the men started off. The third, who was Thompson, stopped to arrue. so Rooney and Drexel placed him under arrest. In giving an account of the way Thompson

died, Rooney said: "Drexel and I were leading Thompson down Seventh avenue, when he suddenly broke away from us and ran into Blumenthal's saloon on Seventh avenue, near Thirty-first street. Drexel and I followed, and Thompson, after dodging around a table, ran out of the door. On the

sand I followed, and Thompson, after dodging around a table, ran out of the door. On the pavement he staggered and fell. He was unconscious when we got to him, and he died a few mi_utes later."

Two witnesses who saw the arrest and were present at the death of Thompson gave an entirely different acc_unt of the affair.

Herman Freidman, a shoemaker, of 394 Seventh avenue, said that he saw Thompson talking o two friends on Seventh avenue, near Thirty-first street.

"Rooney and Drexel came along," said Freidman. "Rooney walked up to Thompson and said: 'I understand that vou have been talking about me.' Thompson replied: 'I have not.' Rooney said: 'Come, row, move on.' Thompson started to move on, at dwalked toward the saloon. As he started off Rooney rau at him and struck him with his club. Thompson fell and died almost immediately." Freidman's testimony was corroborated by Washington Augustus Miller, a nearo living at 41°. 'We Forty-fifth street.

When Coroner Hoebwr heard the testimony of Miller and Freidman he ordered Rooney placed under arrest. This was done, and Rooney spent the night in the West Thirty-seventh street station house.

Ar. autopsy made by Coroner's Physician Schultze showed that Thompson's death was caused by concussion of the brain, due, apparently, to a low.

Dr. Schultze said that Thompson might have lived for many years, as he was not a sufferer from any organic trouble, had it not been for an injury to the brain that was discussed by the examination.

Policeman William J. Thompson of the west Twentleth street station hose he was hot a sufferer from any organic trouble, had it not been for an injury to the brain that was discussed by the examination.

Policeman William J. Thompson of the west Twentleth street station is a brother of the man who was killed. He said that he knew of no trouble that his brother had ever had with Policeman Rooney.

"I suppose that my brother talked back at him and that Rooney lost bis head and bit him," was his explanation.

Dennis Thompson was quite well to do.

police in their theory that Meyers is the murderer. It was learned yesterday that Meyers's
first words in giving the alarm were: "My wife
is murdered and robbed. Somebody has murdered my wife and robbed her." Afterward,
when he was searched and all the missing lewelry was found in his porkets, it is said that he
exclaimed: "Well, you have got me now, haven't
you? You might as well kill me now." The
police assume that the prisoner's present preten-ions that he does not speak English or understand it is to break the force of this partial
confession.

confession.

It is said in addition that the police have proof that Anna Meyers went to her flat alone at about 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and went to bed for the night. This, if true, disposes of the theory that the murder was committed by a stranger she had taken to her room. Meyers is said to have a wife and three children in Germany.

Jennie Crofkoeky, who was said to have been arrested in Thursday, does not claim to be the wife of Meyers, as was said, and was not at any time officially under arrest. The police bave no reason, they say, to suspect that any one but Meyers is the murderer.

TO SUCCEED AUSTIN CORBIN.

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Will Be President of the Long Island Railroad,

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the directors of the Long Island Railroad Company, held on Wednesday, Sept. 2, it was unanimously voted to recommend to the directors of the road W. H. Baldwin, Jr., to succeed the late Aus'in Corbin as President of the road. Favor able action will be taken on this recommendation by the directors at their next regular meeting, which will be held on Tuesday.

Mr. Baldwin is at present Vice-President and general manager of the Southern Railway. He is a graduate of Harvard College of the class of '85. After leaving college he pursued for a time the study of law. At the urgent request of Charies Francis Adams, and with the hearty Charles Francis Adams, and with the hearty recommendation of President Elliott of Harvard College, he left his law studies to go to the Union Pacific Railroad, where he began to learn the business of railroading. He remained with this corporation so long as it was controlled by Mr. Adams, leaving it when it massed under the control of Mr. Gould, to go with the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad of Michigan of which road he became general manager. From this position he was called to the Southern Railway Company, where he occupies the position of Second Vice-President and general manager. The directors of the Southern Railway Company, at a special meeting yestermay, accepted Mr. Bailwin's resignation as Second Vice-President of that company, to take effect on Sept. 13, and elected W. W. Finley as his successor. Mr. Finley returns to railway service in the section of the country in which he has made of the South and Southwest, he was made Chairman of the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association in October, 1860, and served as Commissioner of various positions with the railroads of the South and Southwest, he was made Chairman of the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association in October, 1860, and served as Commissioner of various positions with the railroads and the South and Southwest, he was made Chairman of the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association in October, 1860, and served as Commissioner of various profile associations until he was made Chairman of the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association only a few months before he received a position only a few months before he received a position only a few months before he received a proposition from President Hill of the Great Northern Railway offering such inducements that he accepted the position of Third Vice-President of that company. This position he now resigns to return to the Southern Railway. He is repulation as one of the ablest railroad men of the country and is much esteemed by those who know him. recommendation of President Elifott of Har-

of the country and is much esteemed by those who know bint.

A Remarkable Train Record. During the months of March, April, May, and June, 1890, the four vestibuled limited trains of the Chesapeake and Ohlo Railway between of the Chesapease and Only made a remarkable record. Each train covered 509 miles 122 times, a grand total of 209,312 miles, or nearly 11% times the earth's circumference, and yet the four trains were on time 463 times out of a possible 488, an average of 95 per cent.

The St. Paul Falled to Break a Record. The American liner St. Paul ran into several days of foul weather on the voyage she comploted yesterday from Southampton, and didn't make a new record, as some of her admirers had housed. She decked in the afternoon, several hours ahead of the Cunarder Campania. Neither ship sew the other on the trip.

ble business man who has been one of the

Concession of the Brain, Due Apparently to a Biow-Witnesses Bay that Rooney Cinbbed Thompson - Rooney's Story.

for fourteen years. Why do you sniffle and sneeze when BOOTH'S "HYOMEI," at the cost of \$1.00, will cure you? N. E. COR. 1ST AND K STS., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1896.

Dear Str:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 15th
I wish to add my testimonial in regard to your
HYO Elfor the relief it has given me in Hay Fever.
I have had it four-teen sears, coming on every 15th or
Som of August and lasting till frost came. Tried the
mountains and seashore and every known remedy
adv. rised, but never found anything like your
HYOMEI to give immediater life, ay Fever patients
would pay five dollars as quickly as one dollar for a
good remedy. You have it undoubtedly, and I will
tell all my Hay Fever friends here and I ose I met at
Oakiand, Md. where I used to go to escape it, what a
really good remedy it is. Yours respectfully.

A. B. EICHHORN (Druggist).

CURES BY BOOTH'S HYOMEI'= THE AUS-

TRALIAN DRY-AIR TREATMENT

BOOLTH'S TYONE! THE AUSTHE A

bring the total payments on the contract up to \$143,578.29. or over \$10,000 in excess of the amount named in the contract.

The Commission has advertised for an expert accounts not be go over the books of the old Commission and make a report upon its financial condition. The reports on the other sewers are to be given to the Corporation Counsel, and he will lay them before the Grand Jury, which meets on Monday, Sept. 14.

The General Improvement Commission was formed under the administration of Mayor Sanford, and was authorized to spend \$1,300,000 in public improvements. The law creating the Commission was so worded that while it could improve atreets only upon petition of the owners of two-thirds of the property along the line of the proposed improvement, there was nothing to prevent its opening streets existing only on the city map and sewering them as it pleased.

One sewer built under the direction of the Commission runs through a sparsely settled district. It cuts across a big swamp where stone bridges had to be built to support it and then through an immense vein of rock to the East River. The Broadway sewer, for most of its length, follows a high ridge, and for part of the territory to be drained it would be necessary for the water to run up hill at a pretty steep grade.

The Commission will meet again on Wednesday, and it is expected that the engineers will have ready reports upon the Hoyt avenue sewer. steep g. ade.

The Commission will meet again on Wednesday, and it is expected that the engineers will have ready reports upon the Hoyt avenue sewer and other work.

FATAL FALL FROM A FIRE ESCAPE. Little John Janone Pell on a Man Benenth

and Rendered Him Unconscious, Six-year-old boy John Janone of 85 Mulberry street, while his mother was absent yesterday, crawled out on the fifth floor fire escape. He had a small kite with him which he tried to fly. In his efforts he lost his balance and fell over the railing to the sireet.

On the ground floor of the tenement is a notion store kept by Marcus Brier. He hires a young Italian named Joseph Ardinghi, who also lives in the house, to watch the goods in front of the store. Ardinghi was on guard in the street when the Janone child fell from the fire escape. The child fell on Ardinghi's head with such force as to knock the man senseless. The child's body bounded from the man's head to the sidewalk, and the little fellow was instantly

Killed.

Ardinghi was carried to his rooms in an un conscious condition, but was soon restored to consciousness by an ambulance surgeon.

MRS. HELEN SUTTON'S WAIST. It Figures Again in a \$5,000 Action for

Justice Van Wyck of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has sent the case of John Seeman against Mrs. Helen Remsen Sutton, for \$5,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment, to a Sheriff's jury for an assessment of the damages, Mrs. Sutton having filed no answer to the complaint. Seeman was employed as gardener for Stephen Remsen, Mrs. Sutton's father, at his Stephen Remsen, Mrs. Sutton's father, at his summer house at West Isilp L. I. He was accused by Mrs. Sutton of having stolen her waist, trimmed with old family lace, but was discharged by the local Justice after a hearing. It was shown that the waist had been placed in charge of the gardener's wife to be done up, and that her daughter had worn it while having a photograph taken. The stri's father had no knowledge whatever of the matter. Mrs. Sutton, however, caused his arrest directly after she identified her waist in his daughter's photograph. tograph.

Pain's Fire Carnival for the Last Time The pyrotechnic display to-night in Pain's open air theatre at Manhattan Beach will bring the fireworks season to a close, though a special holiday programme, on account of Labor Day. will be offered next Monday evening. For towill be offered next Monday evening. For to-night the elaborate programme composing the carnival of fire, which drew the largest assem-blage of the aummer to Manhatian on the night of Aug. 27, will be repeated. The grounds will be litum nated at night; Japanese daylight fire-works will selcome in the evening, and when the fire carnival and "Cuba" are over in the enclosure the ocean in fron of Manhatian will be made to look like a see of fire.

Here's the letter of a reputa- FIDDLED FOR DEAR LIFE. A MUSICIAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH

PENNSYLVANIA RATTLESNAKES. When They Surrounded Him He Began to Piny and Dance—They Liked It and Let Him Alone as Long as He Kept It Up-Fiddled All Night Before Help Came,

from the Philadelphia Times. HAWR RUS, Aug. 27.—Coke ovens, company res, and a very dirty place. That makes up Hawk Run, but the good folks that live here have some funny experiences, in spite of their eighteen-hour laboring day. The Hawk Run folks are always ready to laugh, even at a funeral, and the dangers or solemnity of an occasion have little or nothing to do with their sense of the ludicrous. Johnny Williams, the helper in a bank of ovens, was talking about an occurrence in the place in the early par, of last spring, and it seems that everybody thought it a joke except the poor subject.
"You see," said Johnny as he rested from

feeding one of the smoke and smell producing furnaces, "the way of it was this: Fred Stark made up his mind last winter that he would get married, and as he had a little money to gether, he thought he would build a house for his gal.

'Gal didn't seem to object. In fact, she thought it would be a mighty nice thing to have the best house in the Run. For you see." cointing with an eloquent gesture and a grimy hand, "the houses we people live in are tough snough." He was right, for the habitations are nothing but a series of rookeries. "Mary and he pitched on a spot of ground way up at the t'other end, and paid \$25 for it, and it was just on the brow of a mighty pretty little bill. He didn't allow that it would cost much to build it, as he was going to do a good bit of work himself

or four, and then he started for the fire and bunched the ashes together, and he said the place was full of copperheads and rattlers.

"Fred said one would make a dab at him, and he'd make a hit at it; then another would, but they seemed to be trying to round him up in a sort of circle. They got closer and closer, and as he spun around one of the fiddle strings snapped and they all drew back a little. That gave him an idea, and he drew the fiddle out and commenced to play, and then the hot ashes burred his feet and he commenced to dance. Well, he didn't dare let up; couldn't stop a minute, and the snakes they just fell away respectful and seemed to like it. He'd try to stop, when the while cellarful would hies and make a start for him, and he'd commence again.

"Well, sir, all night long he danced and fiddled. He swore and yelled; he whistled and screamed for help, but none came, for, you see, it was Sunday night, and pretty lonely up these, and he just kept hustling all the time. So when we heard the fiddle, why, of course, we burried up and went to see what was the matter, and we velled at him, and he yelled back that for heav, he sake to cone pull him out. So we built a fire of brush, and when it blazed up so we could see, we couldn't help it—we had to stand around the cellar and laugh. He'd blistered his feet, broken all the strings of his fiddle but one, and maybe he didn't lock like a wreck. Funny? Well, we couldn't do a thing for laughing, and he was mean enough to swear at us for being a pack of fools, and to come down and help in out, or he'd just die. So the boys kidded him a while, and then we started in to do the snakes.

"First we threw a lot of brush freword into the hole, and he'd get a little nearer to it, and after we got two or three piles going we dropned down with our axes. Guess we must have killed about twenty five or thir, y, for he was right—the cellar was pretty full of them. They crawled in to get warm—and then they just stayed there. He said he had onough cellar and fiddle and dencing

Kennedy Cortlande \$4.00 Patent Leathers at \$1.98. A shoe factory had to move, and

ere glad to take on acir fine stock of Patent Leathers acir fine stock of Patent Leathers 875 pairs, all narrow tocs, every size, \$1.98 MENS SHOES Dog Last, in Calf or Paten Leather, \$2.97.

French Caif, Bench-made, Hand sewed Shoes, \$4.98; Bicycle Shoes, \$2.39 (Hand-sewed Welt)

Men's Hats. We've gathered the cream of the Fall styles; we never gave such values. Derbys .

.01.90 to 58.4 Bilk Hate. Men's Furnishings. Cool days and chilly nights make warmer

Underwear necessary. 40 goz. Imported Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers Madras and Percale Shirts, to be worn with white colurs, 98c.

\$1.00 White Dress Shirts at ..

1000 For Sale at Main Office, 931 BROADWAY. Branch: No. 121 West 125th Street.

Address all correspondence to Main Office.

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THEY ALL BURN UP.

an Ordent Which Comes to Every Lumber

As Ordeal Which Comes to Every Lumber Town of the Northwest.

Provide Minacapolis Journal.

Ostonagon, Mich., Aug. 29.—They all burn up. If there are any exceptions to this rule applying to the lumbering towns of the Northwest!! may be confidently stated that their turn has not come yet. Ontonaron was literally wiped off the face of the earth this week, and her 2,000 souls left without food or shelter. A few months ago it was L'Anse, not seventy miles away, which was obliverated. Before that Phillips, Hinckley, Sandstone, and a dozen other Minnesota and Wisconsin lumbering towns were destroyed with terribie less of life. Three years ago it was Virgina, Merritt and Mountain Iron, on the Mesaba range. Twenty-five years ago Peshtigo, Marinette, Menor nee, Pensackee, Michigamme, and others suffered. Not a year passes but shows one or more villages, or away and the destruction of one might be the story of the destruction of one might be the story of the destruction of one might be the story of the destruction of all; the details differ, but the main facts are ever the same Given a town built of immber, founded on system of the content of the conten From the Minneapolis Journal.

CASTING A BRIDE INTO THE NILE. Survival of an Ancient Ceremony Per-formed When the Elver Dam Is Opened, from the Pull Mall Gazette.

formed When the Elver Dam is Opened.

'rom the Pall Mail Gazette.

Usually Egypt makes a regular Fourth of July of the ceremony known as the Cutting of the Khalig—the caual that is to Calro what the Nile is to Egypt, or the Gran Barranca to Funchal, which, indeed, it strikingly resembles in that nortion which runs beneath medieval gables and quaint old bridges, on its setting out for what was once Heliopolis. When the Nilometer justifies the heirs of all the ages in believing that the Nile will rear bleeding the dam is cut, and the symbolical bride (made of mudi-thrown in, She used to be real flesh and blood till the followers of the Prophet took over the country, but they are said to have stopped the custom as being a wilful waste of scarce women. This year Cairo is to be robbed of its Rank Holiday. Time was when the Caliph himself got up early to see it, and spent a matter of £40.000 or £80.000 on the festivities, while the Nile blazed with light like the Crystal Palace. Twelve hundred years ago the Conta told Amru, the first Moslem ruler that on the thirteenth day of their month Hannish they were accustomed to search for a young and handsome maiden, tea her from her home by force, and, dressing her as a bride, throw her into the Nile at Rhoda Amru ordered a rude statue to be substituted, and even Napoleon kept up the practice. But because of the cholera the wedding won't come off this time with any splendor. The fleet of lantern-lit boats, and the music parties, and all that, will be arrested if they try it on in defiance of the sanitary autocrats. The Rhedive will just send a deputy assistant help to wave his hand to the man who cuts the dain, and that is all. The stern-wheelers are passing up in pennorths to the end of the lower Eayyt inces the formal manguration of the electric tramways—hideous as useful—and the donkey who only set quadruple pay for doing it.

The middle of this month, probably, will with this occupation largely gone. It is rather a shock, aesthetically speaking, to think of heine motor-c

Falling Tree Kills a Horse, PATERSON, Sept. 4.-Mr. and Mrs. Jacob

Walder of this city were driving in a buggy Walter of this city were driving in a buggy near Newfoundiand, a village about twenty-five miles from here, yesterday when the storm began. The wind was blowing with great velocity, and a large tree a haddenly snapped and fell on one of the horses, crushing it to death. The wagon was overturned and the other horse was thrown to the ground. None of the occupants of the carriage was injured.

Don t waste sympathy on one who has a bad complexion and doesn't use Woodose. bury's Facial Soap. It is pure.

JUSITEE IN RICHMOND HILL. Lawyer Shipherd Pears He Cannot Get It

Henry Shipherd, the son of John I. Shipherd, well-known lawyer at Richmond Hill. L. 1. was arrested recently for violating a village ordinance by riding his bicycle on the sidewalk in front of his home and fined \$2. Lawyer Shipherd was also arrested at the time for shipperd was also arrested at the time for allieged interference with Policeman Pe er Larkin in the discharge of his duty. His examination was set down for Sept. 7. Yesterday application was made to dustice Van Wysk, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, to have the trial transferred to the County Court in Queens courty, on the ground that Mr. Shipherd cannot get a fair trial before the local Justice. Decision was reserved.

Real Estate Transfers. Expatrick to Mary A Grace to Pincus
Low B end property; Mary A Grace to Pincus
Low B end property; Mary A Grace to Pincus
Low B end property; Mary A Grace to Pincus
Low B end property; Mary A Grace to Pincus
West 11th st. 200; Win Boggs and where to
Frank See y
Madison av, e. cor 25th st. 4-4x gree;
Catharme L Kernochan to Nelson Shipman.
H dison av, e. 102.c s 4th st. 97-7x1-0x
27 2x102 2; Louise L Williams to John T
Williams.
107th st. s. 100 e 5th av, 98.8x100.11; Henry
Kanie to John Brown, by part.
117th st. s. s. 100 e 100 part.
118th st. s. s. 100 d and part.
11

Jo B il Jud - re erro, to the Equitable Assurance Sec.ety of U S 115tu st. s. s. 186.8 w 8th av. 10.8x100.11; same to same 10.5x100.11; same to same 150th st. s. s. 150 w 8th av. 10.8x100.11; same 10.8.110.11; same 10.8.110.11; same 10.8.1100.11; same 10.8x100.11; same to same.

4th av. s s. part of lot 859, n ap of Wakefeld.

Caroline smith to N Y to operative Blig Caroline Smith to N Y to operative Blig and Loan Assoc. Lewis st. w s. adj property Bent Frown et al. Lewis st. n woor 3d at, 18.6 s2/x irrer; Cas B Norton and wife to Geo F Norton and and

Vyse est; 83d ward Land impyt to to Joan D Ea e

Buchanan place, n. s. 100 e Grantay, 25 ver
Joseph W rood title and wif. to Alexander
Henniey
Lois 194, 195, 196, map sect on A Vyse est te; Wm F Titus to Susan L Tit s
Anthony av e. s. 30.5 n i Jahn s. 5 verilla W
Moran

Adams, Wm C, and wife to Wm H Venne, n.e.
cor 74th st and West End av 3 ver
Ban, John D, to Enity L W. gains, w. S. Minford p., 155.5 n that to the place of the wife to Windows and the second property of the sec Bale, John D. 10 28 d Ward Laba Bale John D. 10 28 d Ward Laba Bale. John D. 10 28 d Ward Laba Bale D. Minford D. ws. 123 n Charlottep, size And John J. 10 28 d Ward Laba Bale D. Minford D. ws. 123 n Charlottep, size And J. 3 sigs.

Blake, Robert J. and Christopher Nally End wives to the Bradley & Christopher Nally End Content of the Christopher Nally End Christopher Nally End Content of the Christopher

Goodman, Arrander 13 Angelo Flora and ano. 2,200 2d av. 2 yr.

Mandeltaum, darris, and ano to senso by were no cor Madison av and little 1 yr.

Scalls, Mary A. to Haffaele D Facebook Park at a yrs.

Ranken, Anna, to Louis Koch, 14 West 448 by yr. Court Calendars This Day.

Supreme Court-Special Term-Part II -Ex [4/18

burrogates' Court Chambers No day care laf-City Court Special Term Motions